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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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LATE NEWS

PHILIPPINE COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS CONTINUE DOWNTREND

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil in the first 10 months of this year totaled 475,373 long tons, oil basis. This was a decline of about one-fifth from the comparable period of 1957.

October exports of copra totaled 57,564 long tons. They were to: United States (Pacific Coast)--22,584 tons; Denmark--1,000; France--500; West Germany--500; Italy--1,550; Netherlands--15,230; Norway--3,000; Sweden--2,000; West Germany/Netherlands optional discharge--5,550; Colombia--1,900; and Venezuela--3,750.

October coconut oil shipments of 7,293 tons went entirely to the United States (Atlantic Coast--6,037; Pacific Coast--1,256).

The Philippine copra export price in mid-November was about $227.50 c.i.f. Pacific Coast (mid-October $200.00; mid-September $191.00). Local buying prices were reported at 38 to 45 pesos per 100 kilograms ($193.05 to $228.61 per long ton) resecada Manila and producing areas.

NEW CIGARETTE BRANDS
PLANNED IN JAPAN

The Japan Monopoly Corporation plans to introduce two new cigarette brands to meet shifting consumer preferences. Sales of Hikari, a once-popular brand, containing U.S. leaf, have declined in recent years. A new brand, as yet unnamed, will be introduced to replace Hikari. It also will contain U.S. leaf and be available both in plain and filter-tipped types. Sometime later it is planned to introduce a king-sized, filter-tip cigarette.

Midori, a mentholated brand introduced in 1957, has been well received. Sales reached nearly 3.9 billion pieces in the first 9 months of 1958. Sales of Peace, the most popular brand containing U. S. leaf, continue to rise: 8 billion pieces in the first 9 months of 1958, compared with 7 billion for the same period a year earlier.

The most popular cigarette, Shinsei, rose in sales from 33.6 billion pieces in January-September 1957 to 34.9 billion for the same months of 1958. However, there was less demand for the major brands Ikoi and Golden Bat.

CIGARETTES: Japan, sales of selected brands, 1957 and January-September 1957 and 1958

Brands	Calendar 1957	January-September	
		1957	1958
	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces
Peace 1/	9,989	6,987	8,020
Hikari 1/	6,293	4,696	3,467
Ikoi	23,014	17,099	16,736
Midori	2/ 1,334	2/	3,859
Shinsei	45,931	33,596	34,888
Golden Bat	10,691	8,208	7,300

1/ Contain U.S. leaf. 2/ Placed on sale August 1, 1957.

Source: Japan Monopoly Corporation.

FRANCE GROWS LESS
TOBACCO IN 1958

The 1958 French crop of tobacco is placed at 111.3 million pounds--21 percent below the record 1957 crop, and the smallest since 1953. The decline is attributed primarily to severe hail damage in several areas. A reduction in planted acreage this year also contributed to the drop.

INDIA'S EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO LOWER IN 1957

Indian exports of unmanufactured tobacco dropped from 93.2 million pounds in 1956 to 80.2 million in 1957. Exports of flue-cured were also lower--66 million pounds in 1957, compared with 80.6 million in 1956.

The United Kingdom continued to be India's best market for flue-cured, taking 33.8 million pounds. Other major customers were the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, Singapore, Belgium, Egypt, Hong Kong, Malaya, and French West Africa.

During 1957, the average price of all exported flue-cured was equivalent to 34 U.S. cents per pound. Flue-cured shipped to the United Kingdom averaged 51 U.S. cents per pound. In January-June 1958, the average price of all exported flue-cured rose to the equivalent of 41 U.S. cents per pound, and the average price of flue-cured exported to the United Kingdom rose to the equivalent of 57 U.S. cents per pound.

The Indian Tobacco Export Promotion Council is pessimistic about the future for tobacco exports. It says that importing countries prefer tobacco from other sources and that it is proving difficult to hold the U. K. market for best-quality Indian tobacco. The Communist countries are considered the most natural areas for market expansion, but barter trade is difficult and unstable with such countries. Low-priced Indian tobacco also encounters the problem of specific import tariffs which put it at a disadvantage.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO RISE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The 1958 tobacco crop in the Union of South Africa is now estimated at 63.7 million pounds. There has been a steady uptrend since 1955, when production dropped to only 30.5 million pounds in the changeover to better-quality but lower-yielding varieties of flue-cured.

Leaf usage in 1957-58 is estimated at slightly more than 56 million pounds. With production of 63.7 million pounds and imports of 2.3 million during 1957-58, stocks rose nearly 7 million pounds above a year earlier.

Before the latest estimates were announced, the Tobacco Industry Control Board was expected to allow unrestricted imports of dark air-cured tobacco. This now appears unlikely.

PRICE SET FOR 1958 ONTARIO FLUE-CURED CROP

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has announced that payment for the 1958 flue-cured tobacco crop in Ontario, Canada, will be based on individual grades rather than an overall minimum for the crop as has been the practice in past years.

Actual prices have not been announced. It is believed, however, that the new grade prices for a crop like that in 1957 would result in a minimum average price of about 52 U.S. cents per pound. This is a rise equivalent to 3 U.S. cents per pound over the minimum price set in 1957.

Growers and processors were unable to agrèe on a price earlier and the final price agreement was reached by arbitration.

The latest estimate places Ontario flue-cured production at 155 million pounds; harvesting conditions were good.

DROP IN ARGENTINE PESO HALTS IMPORTS OF BRAZILIAN BANANAS

The recent sharp dip in the Argentine peso has completely halted Argentine imports of Brazilian bananas.

A bilateral agreement signed by the 2 countries on September 1, 1958, provided for trade in fruit at free exchange rates, and was expected to stimulate trade. However, the peso at that time was worth 3.30 Brazilian cruzeiros; it has since dropped to 2.30 cruzeiros, thus reducing returns to Brazilian exporters, as there has been little change in Argentine peso prices for fruit. At present prices, Brazilian producers are not harvesting fruit for export.

LITTLE CHANGE EXPECTED IN DANISH 1958-59 FATS AND OILS OUTLOOK

Denmark's supplies of vegetable oils during 1958-59 (year beginning August 1) are expected to approximate the 132,000 short tons of 1957-58.

Domestic requirements may be down slightly as a result of smaller margarine demand, but should the trend of expanding exports of soybean oil continue, total requirements will about equal last year's. Denmark has been importing soybeans for crushing, retaining the oilcake and meal, and exporting the oil.

Large Danish supplies of butter during the second half of 1957-58 sold at reduced prices. This lowered margarine consumption and production. Margarine production during January-August totaled about 55,000 tons compared with 65,000 tons during the comparable period of 1957. The margarine industry uses over 95 percent of the edible oils consumed in Denmark.

Marine oil production during 1958-59 may show a modest increase from the 19,800 tons produced last year. However, total supplies may be reduced as a result of a stock decline from 14,000 tons in August of 1957 to 10,500 tons in August of 1958.

INDIA USING MORE VEGETABLE OIL; 1958-59 OILSEED PROSPECTS GOOD

India's vegetable oil consumption is trending upward as result of increasing population, urbanization, industrialization, and consumer purchasing power.

Rising needs are expected to absorb almost all the edible oil and increasing quantities of industrial oil produced locally unless there is a rapid and unexpected rise in oilseed production. With the vanaspati industry expanding steadily (see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 30, 1958) India may have to import some edible oil to hold prices at a reasonable level.

Indian prices for edible oils are now at record highs due to the increased domestic demand and the short 1957-58 oilseed crop. These high prices have tended to forestall exports of peanuts and peanut oil, although the government, as part of its overall attempt to increase foreign exchange earnings, established export quotas of 10,000 long tons (11,200 short tons) and 20,000 tons (22,400 short tons), respectively, in June 1958. These quotas were the first released since exports were banned in March 1956.

Prospects are for some increases in the output of all the major oilseeds during 1958-59. Peanut production is expected to be about 3 percent above the record 1957-58 crop as a result of increased acreage. Output of the other crops is expected to be up sharply from the below-normal 1957-58 production which was reduced because of dry weather and smaller acreages. Although 1957-58 peanut acreage increased about 1.0 million acres from 1956-57, the output was up only slightly--also a result of drought.

OILSEEDS: India, acreage and production, 1956-57 and 1957-58, forecast 1958-59

Oilseed	Acreage			Production		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 1/	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Peanuts (unshelled) 2/	13,450	14,457	15,500	4,704	4,784	4,928
Sesame 2/	5,446	5,268	5,300	495	407	490
Rape and mustard 3/	6,311	6,050	6,100	1,149	1,014	1,120
Flaxseed 3/	4,156	3,318	3,500	4/ 430	5/ 304	6/ 390
Castor beans 3/	1,415	1,325	1,450	139	109	135
Total	30,778	30,418	31,850	6,917	6,618	7,063

1/ Forecast. 2/ Harvested mainly during September-December of the first year shown. 3/ Harvested mainly during January-April of the second year shown. 4/ 15.4 million bushels. 5/ 10.8 million bushels. 6/ 14.0 million bushels.

Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

CO-OP ACQUIRES URUGUAYAN PACKING HOUSES

The Swift and Armour packing houses in Montevideo, Uruguay, which closed December last year, have been transferred to a workers' cooperative. The cooperative will operate under the name "Establecimientos Frigorificos del Cerro"; it has been granted a government loan of 5,600,000 pesos ($2,620,000).

NICARAGUA TO EXPORT MEAT TO U. S.

Nicaragua's meat inspection system has been approved by U.S. authorities, and imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef may now be made from that country. A new $700,000 meat packing plant at Managua will produce meat for export to the United States.

Nicaragua is a surplus cattle producing area. There are about 1,400,000 head of cattle in the country and about 20,000 are exported each year on the hoof. With the new packing plant, Nicaragua hopes to earn more foreign exchange by exporting meat instead of the less profitable live cattle.

U.S.S.R. LARGEST BUYER OF URUGUAYAN WOOL IN 1957-58

Uruguayan shipments of raw wool in the 1957-58 season (October-September) totaled 97,521 bales, 5 percent above the previous season. Shipments of tops, noils, wastes, and similar grades were down sharply, however, as total wool shipments declined from 139,592 bales to 125,747 bales.

The Soviet Union displaced the Netherlands as the leading buyer of Uruguayan wool during the 1957-58 season. The major buyers and their purchases (including tops, etc.) were U.S.S.R. (22,356 bales, Netherlands (20,453), United Kingdom (19,507), Switzerland (9,859), West Germany (9,050), United States (6,668), and Soviet Bloc countries other than the U.S.S.R. (11,492 bales).

AUSTRALIA TO HALT EXPORT BOUNTY PAYMENTS

The Australian Government will halt export bounty payments on meat exports after December 27. Due to the high price of Australian beef on the U. K. market, the United Kingdom is no longer obligated to make deficiency payments to Australia. As export bounty payments come from a fund supplied by U. K. deficiency payments, they can no longer be continued (see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 24, 1958).

U.K.-AUSTRALIAN MEAT AGREEMENT REVISED

Revision of the Australian-U.K. 15-Year Meat Agreement has been announced following negotiations at London and Montreal. New terms of the agreement provide:

Australia may export low grades of beef (including boned beef) to all markets without restriction. Exports of first and second quality beef to markets outside the United Kingdom and its Colonies will be restricted to 7,500 long tons per year. After October 1, 1961, all grades of beef may be exported without restriction.

In turn, the United Kingdom guarantees Australia a minimum price during the 1961-64 period of 91 percent of the 1958-61 level. If prices fall below this minimum, Australia will be paid the difference in deficiency payments by the United Kingdom. During the 6 years that the agreement has been in operation, Australia has already received £A 10 million ($22.5 million) in such payments.

Lamb and mutton exports will not be restricted. The United Kingdom guarantees Australian lamb prices for the period 1958-60 at 95 percent of the 1955-58 level. Mutton prices for the same period will be guaranteed at 85 percent of the 1955-58 level.

AUSTRALIA HAS UNUSUALLY GOOD DECIDUOUS FRUIT SEASON

Fresh fruit: Bumper crops of most deciduous fruits and excellent European demand make the 1957-58 season one of the best the Australian deciduous fruit industry has ever known. Bad weather in Europe caused substantial losses of most varieties and increased demand for fruit imports.

With production at 13.7 million bushels, the largest in 10 years, exports of apples from Australia in 1957-58 totaled 5.8 million boxes, 2 million above the previous year. Pear exports were up 420,000 boxes from 1956-57 to 1.4 million. This high level of exports in 1958 was largely the result of record purchases of apples and near-record imports of pears by the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom totaled 3.8 million boxes of apples and 1.1 million pears, compared with 2.5 and 0.8 million boxes, respectively, in 1957. In addition, continental Europe took 1.7 million boxes of apples and 322,000 boxes of pears.

West Germany, Sweden, and Norway all bought substantially more Australian fruit, and Finland imported some for the first time since 1952.

Canned fruit: Fruit canning in Australia in 1957-58, except for pineapples, also reached an alltime high with 5.7 million cases, 24/2½'s, of apricots, peaches, pears, and mixed fruit. Unexpected high production, despite substantial losses of apricot and peach trees because of an extremely wet season in 1956, was a big factor in this high level of packing. Total packs of peaches and pears were about 2.2 million cases (24/2½'s) each. This was the second successive year of record production in the case of pears.

The 1957-58 season was the first since 1938 in which stocks of canned deciduous fruit remained in canners' hands at the end of the season. The United Kingdom increased its take of Australian canned fruit in 1957-58 by more than 800,000 cases over the previous year. However, exports to New Zealand have dropped sharply and sales to Canada continue to decrease. More than a third of the total canned fruit is sold domestically. Prices are generally lower than in 1957 and another relatively large carryover is expected.

Canned pineapple, however, presents a much brighter picture. There was no carryover from the 1957-58 pack and marketings ran well ahead of average. The domestic market took 67 percent of the supply--a record volume of sales--and 17 percent was shipped to the United Kingdom. Canada took 26,000 cases in the first 6 months of 1958, up 10,000 cases from the same period in 1957.

The 1957 pineapple pack of 924,000 cases was down 20 percent from 1956. The 1958 summer pack was below average. Thus, despite an expected substantial increase in the 1958 winter pack, the marketing outlook is excellent.

Pineapple juice has become very popular and canners have not yet been able to meet the demand. In 1957, 1.9 million gallons of pineapple juice were canned, an unestimated large quantity was bottled.

Dried fruit: The dried fruit situation in Australia is similar to that of fresh fruit. Bumper crops contributed to increased exports. Prices have been higher than in 1957.

Dried vine-fruit production in 1958 is estimated at 98,000 tons, 12.3 percent above 1957 and the largest pack since 1954.

Raisin production has recovered completely from last year's losses from bad weather. The 1958 pack is estimated at 76,000 tons of Sultanas and 9,000 tons of other raisins, against 70,000 and 6,000, respectively, in 1957. Currants, at 12,700 tons, are up 9.2 percent from 1957. Exports of raisins and currants are now expected to total 70,000 and 8,000 tons, respectively, compared with 57,400 and 6,600 last year.

LATIN AMERICAN COFFEE EXPORTERS
AGREE ON EXPORT PLAN

The Board of Directors of the Latin American Coffee Agreement have outlined a plan to determine the quantities of coffee which may be exported during the first half of the 1958-59 coffee season, October 1958-March 1959. This plan will apply to each of the 15 signatories to the agreement.

The plan involves the use of export data for 3 seasons prior to 1957-58 to determine the proportion of exports normally moving during the October-March period. The percentage arrived at will then be reduced 5 points and the resulting figure applied to the total 1958-59 allowable exports provided for by the agreement.

For example, Country "A" hypothetically is permitted to export 1,000,000 bags in 1958-59 under the agreement. During the 3 seasons prior to 1957-58 it exported an average of 65 percent of its exports during the first half of the season. Under the present plan, this country could export 60 percent (65 less 5) of the total 1958-59 allowable exports of 1,000,000 bags, or 600,000 bags, during October 1958-March 1959. This would leave 400,000 bags for export during the last half of the season.

The plan previously agreed upon for determining quantities which may be exported during the entire 1958-59 season remains unchanged. This plan provides that each country may export an amount equivalent to its exportable 1958-59 crop, less its retention. The retention is to be 40 percent of this season's exportable crop for Brazil, and 15 percent for Colombia. For other countries, it will amount to 5 percent of the first 300,000 bags and 10 percent of the balance. For example, if Country "B" had a 1958-59 exportable crop of 1,400,000 bags, the retention would be 5 percent of 300,000 and 10 percent of the remaining 1,100,000. This would give a retention of 125,000 bags, leaving 1,275,000 for export during 1958-59.

The production estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service will be used in determining allowable exports under the agreement.

UGANDA SETS MINIMUM
COFFEE PRICE

Uganda's coffee growers will be guaranteed the same minimum price in the 1958-59 season as they were in 1957-58: 11.2 cents per pound for unhulled Robusta (base grade); 14.7 cents for unhulled Arabica; 21 cents for rough-hulled Robusta; and 28 cents for rough-hulled Arabica.

In 1958-59, however, hulleries and licensed curing plants may pay more than the minimum if circumstances justify. This should encourage production of better-quality coffee and enable producers to get higher prices.

COFFEE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN NEW GUINEA

A coffee conference to be held at Garoka, New Guinea, on January 19, 1959, will bring together coffee growers, selling agents, coffee merchants, and territorial administrators. The purposes of the conference are to lay a sound basis for future marketing of coffee, to enable industry representatives to discuss their needs and problems, and to outline a research and extension work program.

NIGERIA TO USE COCOA PROFITS TO SPUR PRODUCTION

Nigeria's Northern Regional Marketing Board has announced that any 1958-59 profits will be devoted to cocoa production programs in the provinces of Ilorin and Kabba.

At least some of the approximately $9.8 million said to have been added to Western Region reserves during the past season will be used to encourage spraying to reduce capsid damage.

Nigeria is the second largest cocoa producer in Africa. Its production has risen from an annual 1945-49 average of 222.9 million pounds to a record 310 million in 1956-57.

CANADIAN BROILER INDUSTRY EXPANDS TO RECORD LEVEL

Expansion of Canada's broiler industry has continued in 1958. From January 1 through October 18, registered stations received 133.6 million pounds (dressed weight) of broilers. This was one-third more than receipts in the same period last year. With only small exports and storage reported, production obviously is being absorbed on the domestic market.

In spite of heavy marketings, broiler prices have remained firm through most of 1958, reflecting the high level of red meat prices. By September, prices declined from the mid-July level of 25 cents per pound, live weight, to 18 to 20 cents per pound. In October, prices declined further to 16 cents per pound at some points, because of a seasonal decrease in demand.

During the first 9 months of 1958 a record number of 46.6 million chicks were hatched for broiler production, or 45 percent more than last year. Based on the hatch in recent months October marketings are estimated at 16 million pounds, and November marketings are expected to reach about 14.5 million pounds.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER ESTIMATED MEAT
SHIPMENTS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO U.S.

Proposed sailings and estimated quantities of New Zealand meat for North America are now available. Since considerable changes in cargo destinations for particular ports occur while shipments are enroute, no estimates for unloading at specific ports are available.

Estimates by type of meat are not available, but shipments generally run more than 90 percent beef and veal. The largest single type is frozen boneless manufacturing beef.

Ship	Departure	Destination	Estimated quantities (Long tons) 1/
Mariposa	Nov. 1	West Coast ports	150
Oronsay	Nov. 14	" " "	100
		Canadian "	50
Argentinean Reefer	Nov. 20	West Coast "	1,000
		Canadian "	200
Monterey	Nov. 22	West Coast "	150
Hurunui	Nov. 26	East Coast "	3,900
City of Auckland	Dec. 2	East Coast "	500
		Canadian "	100
Egyptian Reefer	Dec. 16	West Coast "	900
		Canadian "	150
Mariposa	Dec. 17	West Coast "	100
Tyrone	Dec. 18	East Coast "	100
Rakaia	Dec. 23	" " "	3,200
Saracen	Dec. 24	West Coast "	500
		Canadian "	100

1/ A long ton is 2,240 pounds.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER AND CHEESE
PRICES RISE IN LONDON

The London ex-store price of New Zealand butter rose to the equivalent of 30.5 cents per pound on October 20. It had been 29.4 cents per pound since the end of July. The retail price was expected to increase from 31.8 to 33 cents per pound.

British demand for butter has recently been running ahead of last year, with weekly consumption now at about 21.2 million pounds. While stocks are at last year's level, continued strong demand is expected to reduce present butter holdings. This was the major factor in the recent strengthening of the market.

While the latest price increase is encouraging to New Zealand's dairy industry, it is still 8.9 cents below the London ex-store equivalent of New Zealand's 1958-59 guaranteed price (see <u>Foreign Crops and Markets</u>, October 24).

The cheese situation is considerably brighter. Prices have climbed steadily in the past 6 weeks, and New Zealand cheese now sells at 28.9 cents per pound, ex-store London. Last February's U. K.--New Zealand agreement whereby both countries were to cut production by 10 percent has made cheese supplies relatively short. British cheese production is described as "non-existent" and New Zealand production is 12.5 percent below last year. Britain will not resume production until February or March 1959 and New Zealand is expected to supply only limited amounts until January.

The present London price for New Zealand cheese is 5 cents per pound over the equivalent of the 1958-59 guaranteed New Zealand price.

DENMARK'S EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS UP

Denmark's overall exports of dairy products during the first 6 months of 1958 were about 4 percent higher than in comparable 1957.

The largest increase was in cheese exports, which came to more than 77 million pounds, compared with 65 million pounds a year earlier. More than half of the 1958 exports went to West Germany.

Total canned milk exports increased 6 percent to 44 million pounds, of which condensed whole milk constituted about 88 percent. Principal destinations were Burma (12.6 million pounds), Malaya (6.5 million pounds), Thailand (6.0 million pounds) and Indonesia (3.1 million pounds). Other major outlets were the United Kingdom, India, West Germany, and Algeria.

Shipments of dried milk (mostly dry whole), at 25.7 million pounds, were down about 3 percent from a year ago. By far the most important market was Venezuela; its purchases of 8.6 million pounds in this 6-month period were up sharply from last year. West Germany, Malaya, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Belgian Congo were also important customers.

Exports of butter dropped from 142.7 million pounds to 140.8 million pounds. More than 80 percent went to the United Kingdom. About 11 million pounds went to the U.S.S.R. Among other buyers were West Germany, Italy, Peru, Lebanon, and French Morocco.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS UP SLIGHTLY IN SEPTEMBER

U.S. exports of cotton (all types) in September 1958 were 221,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (212,000 running bales). This was a slight increase from August exports of 215,000 bales but 44 percent below the 394,000 bales exported in September 1957.

Exports during August-September 1958 were 436,000 bales (421,000 running bales) against 745,000 bales in the corresponding 1957 period. Destinations of the September exports will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets next week.

LEBANON'S COTTON CONSUMPTION DECLINES FURTHER

Approximately 10,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton were used in Lebanon during 1957-58, in comparison with 12,000 bales in 1956-57, and 13,000 bales in 1955-56.

The gradual downtrend in consumption that has occurred in recent years continued during 1957-58 until the political crisis developed in May. Consumption then dropped sharply as mill operations were cut to about 60 percent of normal. No appreciable increase in use of cotton is expected in 1958-59 while mills make necessary readjustments.

In recent years, cotton production in Lebanon has amounted to about 1,000 bales annually. No significant change is expected in 1958-59.

Lebanon imported 24,000 bales of cotton in 1957-58, compared with 21,000 bales in 1956-57. Although imports from Syria decreased in 1957-58, that country was still the largest single supplier. Syrian cotton accounted for about 60 percent of 1957-58 total imports, compared with almost 100 percent in the previous season. Imports from Iraq, the United States, and Egypt increased.

Quantities imported from principal sources in 1957-58, with 1956-57 figures in parentheses, were: Syria 15,000 (21,000); Iraq 5,000 (100); United States 2,000 (100); and Egypt 2,000 (100). About 11,000 bales of the cotton received in 1957-58 were reexported to France, the United Kingdom, and Italy.

As a result of the lower consumption and larger imports, cotton stocks increased to 5,000 bales on July 31, 1958, compared with 1,000 bales a year earlier.

TRANSSHIPMENTS OF MEXICAN
COTTON DOWN IN 1957-58

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through U.S. ports during the 1957-58 season (August-July) were 749,000 bales (500 pounds gross), down 17 percent from transshipments of 903,000 bales in 1956-57. Transshipments during July 1958 were 45,000 bales, compared with 44,000 bales a year earlier.

Sharp declines in shipments to Japan, France, and Sweden were partially offset by increased shipments to most other countries.

Quantities transshipped to principal destinations during 1957-58 with comparable 1956-57 figures in parentheses, were: Japan 167,000 bales (322,000); West Germany 132,000 (125,000); United Kingdom 107,000 (105,000); Netherlands 94,000 (68,000); Belgium 79,000 (63,000); Italy 37,000 (33,000); France 33,000 (73,000); Spain 26,000 (21,000); Switzerland 22,000 (15,000); Australia 16,000 (19,000); Hong Kong 13,000 (13,000); and Sweden 8,000 (26,000).

FINLAND IMPORTING AND
USING LESS COTTON

Finland imported 58,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton in the 1957-58 season, a decline of 25 percent from 1956-57 imports of 77,000 bales. Practically all of this cotton was from the U.S.S.R. and the United States. Cotton from the U.S.S.R. is obtained under a trade agreement, and U.S. cotton is purchased partly for dollars and partly for local currency under Public Law 480 provisions.

Quantities imported in 1957-58, with comparable 1956-57 figures in parentheses, were: U.S.S.R. 35,000 bales (42,000); United States 21,000 (31,000); and Egypt 2,000 (1,000).

Finnish cotton consumption in 1957-58 amounted to 66,000 bales, down 11 percent from the record high of 74,000 bales in 1956-57. Finnish cotton mills were less active in the second half (February-July) of 1957-58. There were 18 percent fewer mill workers in July 1958 than a year earlier, and 65 percent of those employed were working fewer hours per week. A slight increase in the demand for certain cotton goods in recent weeks is expected to help in reducing the heavy stocks of finished goods held by mills. The increased demand, however, is not large enough to allow mills to operate at full capacity, and the 4-to 5-day workweek is expected to continue.

Because of the heavy capital tieup in finished goods, mills are holding only enough raw cotton stocks for 3 months' operation, instead of the usual 4-to 5-months' requirements. Stocks on July 31, 1958, were estimated at 22,000 bales, compared with 30,000 a year earlier.

ANGOLA STUDYING DAIRY INDUSTRY POSSIBILITIES

Following the successful introduction of foreign breeds of cattle, the Government of Angola is studying the possibility of raising dairy cattle north of the Quanza River near Luanda. U. S. dairy breeds have proven adaptable to similar conditions in other countries and may be considered for Angola.

U. S. COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS AT RECORD LEVEL

U. S. coarse grain exports from July through October 1958 were 62 percent over the comparable period last year. Shipments for this period totaled 3.7 million short tons, compared with 2.27 million tons in 1957 and a record 2.32 million tons in 1956.

Corn exports for the 4-month period came to 1,579,000 tons, against 1,446,000 last year and 879,000 tons in 1956. Barley made the greatest gain, with exports at 1,121,000 tons, compared with 410,000 tons in 1957. Sorghums shipments rose to 872,000 tons from 291,000 in the same period last year. Shipments of oats, at 115,000 tons, were down from 129,000 during July-October 1957.

These figures are based on Bureau of Census data and weekly inspections for export. Products are not included.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS DOWN SLIGHTLY

U.S. wheat and flour exports during the first quarter (July-September) of the year beginning July 1, 1958, totaled 96 million bushels, against 100 million during July-September of 1957-58. Total exports to Europe increased about 59 percent over those of a year earlier, but were more than offset by reductions to other areas.

Increased shipments to Yugoslavia, Poland, and the United Kingdom accounted largely for the increase to Europe. Major reductions occurred in exports to India and Japan, but shipments to the Western Hemisphere and Africa also were smaller.

Exports during October are preliminarily estimated at about 40 million bushels, compared with 32 million in September and 33 million during October 1957. If the October estimate is realized, July-October 1958 exports will be slightly above the 133 million bushels exported during the same period in 1957.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: United States exports by country of destination, July-September 1957 and July-September 1958

Destination	July-September 1957			July-September 1958		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels					
Western Hemisphere:						
British West Indies	--	464	464	4	883	887
Central America	307	1,070	1,377	418	978	1,396
Cuba	1,262	891	2,153	1,291	733	2,024
Brazil	5,940	1	5,941	5,936	--	5,936
Chile	1,968	67	2,035	--	15	15
Colombia	1,708	7	1,715	643	52	695
Peru	702	132	834	1,318	203	1,521
Venezuela	100	1,764	1,864	413	871	1,284
Others	318	1,508	1,826	803	1,027	1,830
Total	12,305	5,904	18,209	10,826	4,762	15,588
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	668	4	672	2,289	6	2,295
Finland	498	--	498	228	--	228
Germany, West	4,787	2	4,789	2,919	1	2,920
Netherlands	1,265	840	2,105	2,415	975	3,390
Norway	--	202	202	614	172	786
Poland	5,004	--	5,004	8,760	--	8,760
United Kingdom	4,921	226	5,147	6,251	998	7,249
Yugoslavia	1,596	2	1,598	6,666	--	6,666
Others	1,990	313	2,303	1,997	712	2,709
Total	20,729	1,589	22,318	32,139	2,864	35,003
Asia:						
India	28,375	13	28,388	19,152	7	19,159
Israel	2,400	5	2,405	2,039	2	2,041
Japan	12,739	591	13,330	7,296	353	7,649
Korea	2,202	373	2,575	3,890	243	4,133
Lebanon	--	74	74	968	51	1,019
Philippine Republic	--	2,383	2,383	247	1,620	1,867
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,201	5	1,206	1,949	--	1,949
Turkey	1,957	--	1,957	910	--	910
Others	876	913	1,789	992	1,500	2,492
Total	49,750	4,357	54,107	37,443	3,776	41,219
Africa	761	1,764	2,525	268	1,291	1,559
Oceania	--	11	11	--	8	8
Unspecified 2/	150	2,852	3,002	294	2,543	2,837
World total	83,695	16,477	100,172	80,970	15,244	96,214

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Includes shipments for relief or charity which are not shown by destination.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

U. S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEED
EXPORTS UP IN SEPTEMBER

U. S. grass and legume seed exports amounted to 1,969,000 pounds in September 1958, compared with 1,750,000 pounds in September 1957. Canada, Italy, and Mexico were the major markets. July-September exports of 4,245,000 pounds were about 18 percent below exports in the same period last year.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U. S. exports, September 1958, with comparisons

Kind of seed	September		July 1 to September 30	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Alfalfa, certified	1/	180	1/	1/
Alfalfa, uncertified	1/	101	1/	1/
Alfalfa, total	616	281	1,814	763
Alsike	2	0	23	51
Ladino	1/	96	1/	1/
Clover, other	166	252	748	649
Bentgrass	1/	26	1/	1/
Fescue	286	369	552	628
Kentucky bluegrass	35	127	92	274
Orchardgrass	15	0	32	0
Redtop	24	12	26	16
Timothy	44	115	163	456
Grasses, other	562	691	1,698	1,408
Total	1,750	1,969	5,148	4,245

1/ Prior to January 1, 1958, certified and uncertified alfalfa combined; Ladino included in "other clovers"; and bentgrass included in "other grasses".

U.S. EXPORTS MORE RICE IN SEPTEMBER

U. S. rice exports in September, at 1,486,000 bags (100 pounds) of milled rice, exceeded August exports of 1,124,000 bags but were below the 1,523,000-bag exports of September 1957. Cuba, the Philippines, Ceylon, and West Germany were the principal markets.

Rice exports in August-September, the first 2 months of the current marketing year, were well above exports a year earlier. There were sizable gains in exports to West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Belgium-Luxembourg; Cuba and some African countries also took more. But shipments to Asia--the principal outlet for U. S. rice in recent years--declined moderately.

RICE: United States exports, in terms of milled, to specified countries, September 1958, with comparisons 1/

Country of destination	August-July 1956-57	August-July 1957-58	August-September 1957	August-September 1958 2/	September 2/ 1957	September 2/ 1958
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	376	293	32	29	14	21
British Honduras	33	24	0	1	0	0
British West Indies	137	103	1	2	3/	3/
Cuba	4,054	4,246	470	680	229	441
Guatemala	29	68	10	0	3	0
Haiti	58	14	0	3	0	3/
Netherlands Antilles	42	54	7	10	4	6
Bolivia	176	44	0	0	0	0
Peru	3/	980	3/	2	3/	0
Venezuela	40	2	2	0	2	0
Other countries	74	67	7	34	4	5
Total	5,019	5,895	529	761	256	473
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	686	76	24	51	21	28
West Germany	20	30	0	258	0	154
Greece	13	23	1	6	0	1
Netherlands	50	14	3/	43	3/	27
Sweden	16	12	1	11	1	7
Switzerland	58	32	0	14	0	3
United Kingdom	0	34	0	61	0	41
Other countries	27	6	1	10	1	9
Total	870	227	27	454	23	270
Asia:						
Ceylon	0	331	0	222	0	222
Hong Kong	3/	0	0	10	0	10
India	4,376	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	5,424	753	0	89	0	0
Japan	109	5	3/	3/	0	3/
Korea, Republic of	2,746	242	121	0	121	0
Pakistan	4,372	3,453	1,023	0	967	0
Philippine Republic	20	554	0	758	0	273
Ryukyu Islands	4/ 207	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	98	151	3	21	2	20
Other Arabian States	22	107	63	24	55	18
Turkey	218	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries	18	28	2	4	0	2
Total	17,610	5,624	1,212	1,128	1,145	545
Total Oceania	47	52	13	14	3	8
French Somaliland	0	6	0	20	0	16
Liberia	248	270	66	81	42	26
Other Africa	19	17	1	2	1	1
Destination not specified	13	17	3	3	2	1
Total exports (Census)	23,826	12,108	1,851	2,463	1,472	1,340
Section 416 donations	2,036	683	99	147	51	146
Ground rough rice for animal feed 5/	288	0	0	0	0	0
World total	26,150	12,791	1,950	2,610	1,523	1,486

1/ Includes brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Programed by ICA and shipped by the Army. 5/ Sold by Commodity Credit Corporation.

Source: Bureau of the Census and Department of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300
(PMGC)

LARGER IRANIAN DATE
PACK FORECAST

Iran's 1958 date pack is expected total 140,000 short tons--25,000 tons more than the 115,000-ton pack of the previous season. This is the "on" year for Iranian date production, comparable to 1956, when 145,000 tons were packed.

Iranian exporters report strong demand for new-crop dates. In late October, prices for pitted dates, f.o.b. Khorramshahr (Persian Gulf), were quoted at 6 cents per pound.